The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Miscellany.

THE MIDNIGHT PERIL;

OR,

SAVED BY A PHANTOM.

The night of the 17th of October—shall I ever forget its pitchy darkness, the roar of the autumnal wind through the forest, and the incessant downpour of rain?

"This comes of short cuts," I muttered petulantly to myself, as I plodded along, keeping close to the trunks of the trees to avoid the deep ravine through which I could hear the roar of a turbulent stream forty or fifty feet below. My blood ran cold as I thought of the possible consequences of a misstep or move in the wrong direction. Why had I not been contented to keep in the right road?

Hold on! Was that a light, or are my eyes playing me false?

I stopped, holding on to the low resinous boughs of a hemlock that grew on the edge of the bank; for it actually seemed as if the wind would seize me bodily and hurl me down the precipitous descent.

It was a light—thank Providence—it was a light, and no *ignus fatuus* to lure me on to destruction and death.

"Halloo-o-o!"

My voice rang through the woods like a clarion. I plunged onward through tangled vines, dense briers and rocky banks, until gradually nearing, I could perceive a figure wrapped in an oilcloth cape, or cloak, carrying a lantern. As the dim light fell upon his face I almost recoiled. Would not solitude in the woods be preferable to the companionship of the withered, wrinkled old man? But it was to late too recede now.

"What's wanting," he snarled forth, with a peculiar motion of the lips that seemed to leave his yellow teeth all bare.

"I am lost in the woods; can you direct me to R——— station?"

"Yes; R——— station is twelve miles from here."

"Twelve miles!"

I stood aghast.

"Can you tell me of any shelter I could obtain for the night?"

"No."

"Where are you going?"

"To Drew's down here by the maple swamp."

"Is it a tavern?"

"No."

"Would they take me for a night? I could pay them well."

His eye gleamed; the yellow stumps stood revealed once more.

"I guess so; folks do stop there sometimes."

"Is it far from here?"

"Not very; about half a mile."

"Then let us make haste and reach it.—I am drenched to the skin."

We plodded on, my companion more than keeping pace with me. Presently we left the edge of the ravine, entering what seemed like trackless woods, and keeping straight on until lights gleamed fitfully through the wet foliage.

It was a resinous old place, with the windows all drawn to one side, as if the foundation had settled, and the pillars of a rude porch nearly rotted away.

A woman answered my fellow traveller's knock. My companion whispered a word or two to her, and she turned to me with smooth, voluble words of welcome.

She regretted the poverty of their accommodations; but I was welcome to them, such as they were.

"Where is Isaac?" demanded my guide.

"He has not come in yet."

I sat down on a wooden bench beside the fire, and ate a few mouthfuls of bread.

"I should like to retire as soon as possible," said I, for my weariness was excessive.

"Certainly," the woman started up with alacrity.

"Where are you going to put him?"—asked my guide.

"Upper chamber."

"Put him in Isaac's room."

"No."

"It's the most comfortable."

"I tell you no."

But here I interrupted the whispered colloquy.

"I am not particular—I don't care where you lodge me; only make haste, please."

So I was conducted up a steep ladder that stood in a corner of the room, into an apartment celled with sloping beams and ventilated by one small window, where a cot bedstead, crowded closely against the board partition, and a pine table, with two chairs, formed the sole attempts at furniture.

The woman set the light—an oil lamp—on the table.

"Anything more I can get you, sir?" said she.

"Nothing, thank you."

"I hope you'll sleep well, sir. When shall I call you?"

"At four o'clock in the morning, if you please. I must walk to R—— station in time for the seven o'clock express."

"I'll be sure to call you, sir."

She withdrew, leaving me alone in the gloomy little apartment. I sat down and looked around me with no very agreeable sensations.

"I will sit down and write to Alice," I thought; "that will soothe my nerves and quiet me, perhaps."

I descended the ladder. The fire still glowed redly on the stone hearth; my companion and the woman sat beside it, talking in a low tone, and a third person sat at the table, eating—a short, stout, villainous-looking man, in a red flannel shirt and very muddy pantaloons.

I asked for writing materials, and returned to my room to write to my wife.

"My darling Alice."

I paused, and laid down my pen as I concluded the words, half smiling to think what she would say, could she know of my strange quarters.

Not until both sheets were covered did I lay aside my pen and prepare for slumber. As I folded my paper, I happened to glance toward my couch.

Was it the gleam of a human eye observing me through the board partition, or was it but my own fancy? There was a crack there, but only black darkness beyond; yet I could have sworn that something had sparkled palefully at me.

I took out my watch—it was only 1 o'clock. It was scarcely worth while for me to undress for three hours' sleep; I would lie down in my clothes and snatch what slumber I could. So, placing my valise close to the head of my bed, and barricading the lockless doors with two chairs, I extinguished the light and lay down.

At first I was very wakeful, but gradually a soft drowsiness seemed to steal over me, like a misty mantle, until all of a sudden some startling electric thrill coursed through my veins, and I sat up, excited and trembling.

A luminous softness seemed to glow through the room—no light of the moon or stars was ever so penetrating—and by the little window I saw Alice, my wife, dressed in floating garments of white, with her long golden hair knotted back by a blue ribbon. Apparently she was beckoning to me with outstretched hands and eyes full of wild, anxious tenderness.

I sprang to my feet and rushed toward her, but as I reached the window, the fair apparition seemed to vanish into the stormy darkness, and I was left alone. In the self-same instant the sharp report of a pistol sounded—I could see the jagged stream of fire above the pillow, straight through the very spot where ten seconds since my head had lain.

With an instantaneous realization of my danger, I swung myself over the edge of the window, jumped some eight or ten feet into tangled bushes below, and, as I crouched there recovering my breath, I heard the tramp of footsteps into my room.

"Is he dead?" cried a voice up the ladder—the smooth, deceitful voice of the woman.

"Of course he is," growled a voice back, "that charge would have killed ten men. A light there, quick, and tell Tom to be ready."

A cold, agonized shudder ran through me. What den of midnight murderers had I fallen into? And how fearfully narrow had been my escape!

With the speed that only mortal terror and deadly peril can give, I rushed through the woods, now illuminated by a faint glimmer of starlight. I know not what impulse guided my footsteps—I shall never know how many times I crossed my own track, or how close I stood to the brink of the deadly ravine, but a merciful Providence encompassed me with a guiding and protecting care, for when the morning dawned, with faint red bars of orient light against the eastern sky, I was close to the high road, some seven miles from R——.

Once at the town, I told my story to the police, and a detachment was sent with me to the spot.

After much searching and many false alarms, we succeeded in finding the ruinous old house; but it was empty, our birds had flown; nor did I recover my valise and chain, which latter I had left under my pillow.

"It's Drew's gang," said the leader of the police; "and they've troubled us these two years. I don't think, though, that they'll come back here at present.

Nor did they.

But the strangest part of my story is to come yet. Some three weeks subsequently I received a letter from my sister who was with Alice in her English home—a letter whose intelligence filled me with surprise.

"I must tell you something that is very strange," wrote my sister, "that happened to us on the night of the 17th of October. Alice had not been well for some time; in fact, she had been confined to her bed nearly a week, and I was sitting beside her reading. It was late; the clock had just struck one, when all of a sudden she seemed to faint away, growing white and rigid as a corpse. I hastened to call assistance, but all our efforts seemed vain to restore her to life or animation. I was just about to send for the doctor, when her senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and she sat up in bed, pushing back her hair and looking wildly around her.

"Alice!" I exclaimed, "how you terrified us all. Are you ill?"

"Not ill," she answered, "but I feel so strange. Gracie, I have been with my husband!"

"All our reasoning failed to convince her of the impossibility of her assertions.—She persists to this moment that she saw you on the 17th of October, or rather on the morning of the 18th—where and how she cannot tell—but we think it must have been some dream. She is better now, and I wish you could see how fast she is improving."

This is my plain, unvarnished tale. I do not pretend to explain or account for its mysteries. I simply relate facts. Let psychologists unravel the labrinthical skein. I am not superstitious, neither do I believe in ghosts, wraiths or apparitions; but this thing I do know—that although my wife was in England, in body, on the morning of October 18, her spirit surely stood before me in New York at the moment of the deadly peril that menaced me. It may be that to the subtle instinct and strength of a wife's holy love, all things are possible, but Alice surely saved my life.

Luther's translation of the Bible is said to have had a circulation thus far of 361,000,000 copies.

A Singular Robbery—Bonds and Valuables to the Extent of $40,000 Stolen in Wall Street before the Eyes of Six People.

[From the New York Herald.]

One of the most singular and audacious robberies ever committed took place on Wednesday afternoon, at 52 Wall street, in the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, whereby forty or fifty thousand dollars were lost, and probably irredeemably so. The railroad company is not the sufferer, however, but a private party, whose ill-fortune it was to have been the victim of the robbers.

At about 2 o'clock on the afternoon in question Mr. W. E. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who is president of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, had just got through signing a number of bonds and was resting from his labors when Mr. C. H. Currier, a gentleman connected with the firm of Wilmerding & Mount, entered the office. He had in his possession twenty-five bonds of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, each valued at $1,000. These were loose, not being confined in any package. There were also 100 shares of stock of the railroad, besides a bank-book containing some checks and several national bills of large amount, and accompanying the whole was a blank power of attorney signed by Anna E. Paige, executrix of the estate of David H. Paige, deceased, and former vice-president of the road. Mr. Currier sat down on the sofa close by the large window at the end of the inner office, and on the right side of the room on entering. In the office besides were a southern director of the road and another gentleman doing business with the concern. At this moment a map-peddler came into the room and expressed a desire to exhibit a large map of the United States, which he desired to sell. Mr. Dodge, who formerly agreed to buy such a map, if it were large enough for his purpose, therefore, in order to examine it, came over from the other side of the room and sat beside Mr. Currier on the sofa. The peddler then unrolled the map, and the southern director and the other gentlemen gathered round to examine and criticise it. They were all thus engaged when two strangers entered the outer office—one, who was tall and dark, wearing a sealskin cap and a heavy overcoat, apparently about thirty-five years of age, and the other a beardless youth. The former asked the boy in the outer office to show him the Directory, and began turning its pages carelessly over, while the youth entered the inner office and asked one of the officers to give him a report of the earnings and spendings of the road. While thus engaged, this gentleman on the further side of the room, from the position of those who were looking at the map, the eldest of the two strangers left the Directory in the outer office and went into the inner office and joined the group of those who were looking at the map. He then passed behind the map and was on the side of the group nearest the window, on the sill of which Mr. Currier had placed his package, while his attention was engaged like the remainder of the gentlemen. The unknown man, it is supposed (for nobody, of course, noticed the occurrence), then edged up towards the window until he arrived within reaching distance of the coveted package. At this moment all the four gentlemen had their heads turned toward the map closely tracing out the course of the railroad. The strange individual must then have seized his opportunity and snatched the package, which lay on the window-sill, quickly transferring it to his pocket. A moment afterwards the strangers were missed from the room, and a second after that Mr. Currier noticed the disappearance of his package of bonds and valuables from the window. He quickly apprized the others of his loss, and in a moment all in the room were carefully searching for the missing bonds, &c. Every corner of the office was searched, but to no purpose. The clerk entered the office a few minutes after, and says he noticed at the bottom of the stairs two men making their way out of the building very quickly. But at the time he attached no importance to it. The commotion was very great in the office, and in the midst of it the map-peddler disappeared. It is supposed that fear of being suspected made him depart so suddenly, and he is not really suspected of having anything to do with the robbery.

The bonds and securities have been advertised for, but it is not believed this will be productive of any result, as the bonds have coupons upon them which are payable to bearer, and there is no means of identifying these particular ones. It is therefore thought they will be a total loss. The number of the bonds are from 6,276 to 6,300 of the Houston and Texas Central railroad. The loss will of course fall upon Mrs. Paige, widow of D. H. Paige, and not upon the railroad. A report was current that Mr. H. S. Hatch was the loser, but this is a mistake. It arose from the fact that immediately after the robbery Mr. Hatch went to the Stock Exchange and telegraphed the robbery to all the brokers; but he is in no wise concerned in it.

A Wonderful County, and Why.—For two years there has not been committed in Noble county, Ohio, a felony, no criminal has been imprisoned, and the expenses of criminal prosecutions have been only those necessary to pay the grand jury. Is this county the modern Utopia? No; it is a district where two years since the citizens by organized effort drove out the dram shops. "Only this and nothing more." Since that time not a glass of liquor has been publicly sold in that county. Drunkenness is rarely seen, for any one found intoxicated is promptly fined $5 and costs. Liquor dealers, great and small, stand in fear of public sentiment, which stimulates the enforcement of the law, which is very severe and very exacting.

Too much wheat, it seems, was raised in California last summer. There are not enough storehouses there to hold the crop, or ships enough coming to San Francisco to carry away the surplus. Many thousands of bushels remain unthrashed in the fields, and although freights are double the rates of the previous year, a hundred ships at least could be filled up with the wheat now stored in San Francisco.

Butler and his Dog.

The following anecdote of Ben Butler, he says, never appeared in print; but as it illustrates the characteristics of the man, it is too good to be lost. Like all lawyers, Ben had a hard pull of it at the start, and perhaps the sharpness and acumen for which he is so universally celebrated, were acquired at this early period of his life, while he was striving for a practice, and the odds were brains or starvation. One day, while sitting in his office, there entered a long-legged, gaunt, hatchet-faced specimen of the genus Yankee, who looked sharp enough to make his meals off pins and needles, and who thus accosted the future Congressman:

"Mr. Lawyer, I am going into a little law business, and as you seem to be a right smart, plucky sort of a chap, I thought I might as well give the job to you."

"All right," said the lawyer, "you can't trust your case in better hands."

"Well, I had a ham hanging in a out-[illegible] a neighbor's dog came along and [illegible]

"Make the fellow pay for damages."

"That's the talk, Mr. Lawyer" said the Yankee, with a sly smile beginning to work around the corner of his eyes and mouth; "but you see—I don't know as it makes any difference—the dog was yourn."

"What do you value your ham at?" asked Butler, drawing out his wallet.

"Well, I guess $5 will be letting you off cheap," said the Yankee, "for it was an allfired good ham!"

Without uttering a word of protest, Butler paid the money, and then said:

"There is your damage for your ham; now fork over your ten dollars."

"What for?" enquired the Yankee, in his turn astonished.

"For my legal advice," said Butler; "you don't suppose I can work without fee, do you?"

Mr. Yankee was bit; so, drawing a face as long as his legs, he slowly counted out the money, and inwardly vowed he would bring no more law business before the youthful, but razor-like dispenser of Coke and Blackstone.

A Grand Turkish Wedding.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Echo*, writing on December 28th, says: "I have already mentioned the marriage of the Princess Nazle, daughter of Mustapha Pacha, to Khalil Pacha.—Your readers may be interested in knowing that on the arrival of the bride at her husband's palace she was attired in a French bridal costume of white silk trimmed with orange flowers. Her wreath of the same blossoms was surmounted by a diadem of brilliants, and a long veil of tulle illusion fell partly before and partly behind her head. It was her own choice to be dressed in this fashion; Turkish brides always wearing a rose-colored dress embroidered with gold.

"Another strange innovation on established custom was that Khalil Pacha gave his arm to the Princess. She came in a carriage, with closed white satin curtains; the coachman and English footmen wore white wedding favors on their breasts; two Mamelukes on horseback preceded the cortege, and eunuchs rode beside the windows. The relations and the suite of the bride followed in forty coaches, also accompanied by Mamelukes and eunuchs.

"At noon a table of one hundred covers was placed for the assembled guests. The Princess retired into her boudoir and changed her Parisian costume for a Turkish dress of pink velvet, almost covered with gold embroidery, but still wearing her wreath of orange flowers and diadem of brilliants. The ladies honored by admission to her presence describe her as dazzling them with her youth and beauty, remarkable for her elegance and refinement, and sparkling with priceless jewels. Let us hope the gradual upsetting of silly old prejudices among the Turks and the adoption of some European customs will lead to the better education and greater freedom of Eastern ladies."

One pound of green copperas costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water-closet, will, says the *Industrial Monthly*, effectually counteract and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed, in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or any other place for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, or wherever there are offensive, putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

To Clean Wall Paper.—Moisten fresh, dry calcined magnesia with pure benzole, and cork it for use. Rub this on fresh grease spots and they will flee at once. If they are long standing, spread the paste on the spot, and leave it till the benzole evaporates, then remove the mass carefully with a paper knife, so as not to scratch the surface, and brush the magnesia away with a nice dry brush. With this preparation, paper, parchment, ivory, kid, silk, and woolens can be cleaned so as to look like new. Wash fabrics that will bear it with water to remove the last of the magnesia. Silk and wall paper should be sponged with ether.

Mr. Houzeau maintains that not only does each group of animals possess a language which is understood by other members of the same group, but that they can learn to understand the language of other groups. His dogs, for instance, perfectly understood his poultry. Cocks and hens have one danger signal for the approach of a bird of prey, another for that of a terrestrial animal or for a man. When the latter was sounded the dogs would rush out and bark, while to the former they paid no attention whatever. He therefore concludes that fowls have the power of expressing slightly different but closely allied ideas, and dogs can learn to understand these differences.—*Scribner's for February.*

A Word About Legal Advertising.

One of the features of our present laws relating to the sale of real estate by virtue of powers contained in deeds of trust, mortgages, etc., as well as sales made under decrees or judgments of the courts, is so manifestly unfair as to imperatively call for a change. As the law now stands, sales of real estate under execution need not be advertised in a newspaper, the sheriff being only compelled to put up "written or printed notices thereof in at least three of the most public places in the county where the real estate is situated." So with sales made by virtue of powers contained in mortgages and deeds of trust; unless specified in the instrument itself, there need be no publication in a newspaper, half a dozen written or printed notices stuck on dead walls or fences sufficing to comply with all the requirements of the law.

Now, the evident intent of any law which provides for advertising sales of real estate made under judgment or decree, or by virtue of powers contained in mortgages, etc., is to give the matter publicity, so that all parties concerned may have due warning and the public generally be advised of what is always a subject of interest. But what better plan could be devised for keeping the whole matter a profound secret than the manner of advertising provided by the statutes of North Carolina! What proportion of the people in any given country will know that a sale of real estate is to be made by the sheriff or other authorized officers, when the publication of the fact is made by means of "putting up written or printed notices thereof in at least three of the most public places in the county?"

When we examine the act of Assembly from which we have quoted we become impressed with the belief that it must have been prepared by one of the venerable representatives of a past age, who acquired his ideas of what should constitute a legal publication from the habits of those "good old days" when every man in the county was supposed to "come to town" at least every Saturday, and when a piece of paper posted on the court house door was sure to attract the attention of the crowd, who would assemble after the "hoss race" to hear the village schoolmaster or the storekeeper read the notices put up since the last Saturday.

But times have changed; the court house door and the blacksmith shop are no longer the vehicles by which the people learn of what is going on in the world, but newspapers convey to the public intelligence of passing events, to them they look for all information of this kind. We trust the Legislature will provide by a general law that no sales of real estate be made under judgment or decree, or by virtue of the provisions of any trust, deed or mortgage, unless notice of such sale shall be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.—We alluded to the existence of this dreadful disease among the swine, in our issue of yesterday. The gentleman who lost the Chester, has been experimenting on one of his sick hogs with decided success. His method of cure is as follows: Mix about a pint of corn meal to the consistency of stiff dough, using clean water. Add a tablespoonful of Epsom salts, and place the mass where the hog can get to it. The effect is visible in a thorough evacuation of the bowels of the sick animal, and a speedy return of appetite. This is a simple remedy, within the reach of every one, and if, as in the case cited, it proves good in similar cases, then the information is invaluable.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

We must consult the gentlest manners and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droop whom it it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mine. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper manner.

Philadelphia is becoming one of the foremost manufacturing cities in the world. She now boasts of fully 10,000 manufacturing establishments, yielding as their product the enormous sum of $400,000,000 annually. Just what manufactories have done for Philadelphia, they will do for any other town that will encourage and establish them.

Portland, Me., has the politest man on record. While engaged in carrying wood into the cellar of a house the other day, he fell down stairs and sprained his ankle. The lady of the house rushed to his assistance, and was received with, "I beg your pardon, ma'am, for making so much noise."

The heaviest corn crop ever grown in the United States, was that of last year, which the Agricultural Report states at the huge total of 1,100,000,000 bushels.—Not only is this the largest crop, but it is said to be corn of better quality and of greater intrinsic value than usual.

A Philadelphia man has been consigned to the penitentiary for stealing a pin.—This looks to be a little hard upon the poor fellow, until you come to know that it was a diamond attached to the pin which send him up the spout.

The shoe and leather trade is an important item in the growing business of Baltimore. The total sales of boots, shoes and rubbers, last year, amounted to $16,000,000; of leather, $3,000,000, and of hides, $1,256,000, a total of $30,356,000.

The late Emperor of the French was buried at Chiselhurst England, without civic or military honors. About sixty thousand people are said to have attended his funeral.

"The old bell of '76," which announced the Declaration of Independence, has been restored to its former position in the vestibule of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Agricultural.

Raising Tobacco.

About the Selection and Preliminary Preparation of the Land.—The finest tobaccos are raised on new or fresh lands, or on old fields recently cleared. Gray, sand, loamy soils, resting on a porous subsoil, dry and rolling, are the best suited to grow fine yellow tobaccos. North Carolina contains much of such land. New lands should be cleared in the winter, and thoroughly coultered and dragged in the spring to clear off roots and put the soil in fine tilth. The same course applies to clearings of old field pines. All lands should be ploughed in the fall, or late in summer, previous to being put in tobacco. A green fallow is always better than a dry one, as vegetation turned under decays much sooner, and furnishes more and better plant food. Early fallowing causes the earth to become very mellow by repeated freezings and thawings, dissolving the clods and disintegrating the harder subsoil particles thrown to the surface by the plough. Instead of suffering stable and farm manures to leach or fire, I recommend that they be applied as they accumulate on the surface, to be ploughed under when the land is in proper order. A favorable time to apply manure is when the ground is frozen, and when the land will not be injured by driving upon it, which should never be done when wet.—Lands fallowed in the fall should be again fallowed or reploughed with turning ploughs in the spring, which is a suitable time to turn under the manures of the farm. The preparation of the land for tobacco is essentially the same for all grades.

About the Preparation of the Plant Bed.—Much depends upon the proper selection of location and soil for plant beds. Burn in *the woods always* if you can find a suitable place, rather than on the edge of a clearing. Beds in the woods are not subject to be injured so much by the plant bug (it is no fly) which so often destroys whole beds of plants in a few days every spring. Select a spot with southern or south-eastern exposure, sloping from hill side down and over a flat on a branch, so that your bed may afford early plants on the hill side, and good ones later in the season on the bottom. Then proceed to burn and prepare the bed as follows:

Lay down a bed of wood the entire length of the plat to be burnt, first raking clean the surface, and placing small poles four feet apart to secure the bed of wood. With light wood or kindling wood set this bed on fire and let it burn till the land is sufficiently burned to brown and blacken the surface a little, then with hooks or old hoes or long poles pull forward the fire six feet, fill up with wood and burn as before, and continue till the whole plat is burned over. Another mode is to rake off the plat and cover with brush and wood, set the whole on fire and burn the patch at once. Any mode that will secure proper burning will suffice, although I like that first named the best. To prepare the bed for sowing, take off the brands and coals, but not the ashes, as these act as a manure, then with coulters run across the bed each way, crossing the ploughing, then with grub hoes chop fine the soil, removing the roots but not reversing the soil, and make fine by repeated choppings and rakings. Sow seed mixed with ashes, a tablespoonful to every one hundred square yards, whip over the patch with brush, or rake over lightly with rakes, and then cover with brush and enclose.—The "Yellow Orononko" and "Silky Pryor" are the kinds of seed best adapted to coal curing, and produce the finest yellow tobacco. Burning and seeding may be done any time from November till the first of March, but the sooner the better, as the drier the land the less burning is required.

Planting Fruit Trees.

Whether spring or autumn is the best time for planting fruit trees, is a vexing question. How it may best be done is of most importance. Many think the question of expense settled by the cost of the trees, yet every man who does not spend double, triple or quadruple the cost of the trees in planting them, is making a great mistake.

Nothing that is worth doing at all is worth doing so well as planting fruit trees. Whereever a tree is to be planted the soil should be enriched to a depth of at least two feet, and not less than six feet across. The preparation should precede planting at least a month. No raw manure, or other substance liable to ferment while decomposing, should come in contact with the roots. Don't hesitate to postpone planting one or two years, in order to make thorough preparation. This is the way to get fruit quickly. Apple trees properly planted often bear in four years, and pear trees in six; and they never die prematurely, as do thousands planted in the slovenly fashion that prevails.

The scarcity of trees, for a few years past, has stimulated propagation to an extent that we fear will lead to low prices, and this in its turn to excessive and careless planting in the future, as in the past. Let us respect the feelings of our children's children, and in their interest as well as our own, "turn over a new leaf" in the matter of planting fruit trees.

Fall Plowing for Potatoes.

Ever since the period of the appearance of the potato-rot in this country, farmers have been studying, more or less closely, the potato crop, and we believe we speak within the bounds of truth in saying, that all who have had the best opportunity to judge have decided that the application of mineral manures will give the best result, and the use of strong horse, or other fermenting manures, the poorest return. Especially does this prove true in seasons when rot is most prevalent. In New Jersey the green sand marl used lavishly, supplies *all* the mineral elements. In other localities, where this cannot be obtained, ashes, lime, plaster and superphosphate of lime are employed with certainty, when properly applied in sufficient quantities.

All strong soils yield a better crop of potatoes when ploughed and completely pulverized in autumn, and we suppose this to be mainly due to the elimination of the mineral elements, consequent on the comminution of the soil, and its exposure to atmospheric influences during winter. In the spring the more thoroughly the ground is again ploughed, the better for the crop.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873.

Immigration.

We are surprised to learn that the proposition to hold an Immigration Convention, or Industrial Congress, of the Southern States meets with opposition. It is true that, years ago, there were occasionally movements for Industrial or Commercial Conventions which amounted to nothing,—and for that reason, perhaps, movements in the same direction now are treated with indifference. Much as Southern concert of action in *ante-bellum* times to improve the condition of the South was commendable and much to be desired, it is very essential now that something should be done, and that speedily, to bring enterprise, energy, skilled labor and capital among us, and inducements should be held out for a healthy immigration. Good citizens from abroad, who come among us to seek pleasant homes, always find a welcome, but the *carpet-bagger* or mere adventurer is not desirable, by any means.

No harm would result from the holding of the above alluded to Convention or Congress, but the advice of the Raleigh *News*, in view of former failures of Southern concert of action, for North Carolina to inaugurate a system of immigration of her own, would perhaps be the wisest or safest plan. At any rate, as the ball has been put in motion, let us keep it rolling—good may result therefrom in the end. It looks rather gloomy as yet.

Franking Privilege Abolished.

The bill to abolish the Franking Privilege has at last been acted upon by the Senate and passed. It provides that the privilege shall be abolished after the first day of July, 1873, and that thenceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government, or to any person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons: "*Provided*, That no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage." The above bill differs from that of the House in the addition of the proviso, and the changing of the date at which the bill is to take effect, and, also, in the striking out of the sections providing for prepayment by stamps of official matter. The House promptly passed the Senate Bill on Monday, by the overwhelming vote of 142 yeas to 48 nays.

It is now mooted that the salaries of Members of Congress would be increased on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. We hope not, as we think their salaries are amply sufficient now.

Cold Weather.

Accounts from various parts of the country represent the weather, last week, as having been extremely cold. Tuesday and Wednesday, January 28th and 29th, were terribly cold and stormy days in the North and Northwest. A statement of the condition of the thermometer at a few places will give some idea of the state of affairs:

At Sparta, Wisconsin, the mercury settled down to the cool figure of forty degrees below zero; at St. Paul it marked fourteen, and at Milwaukee twelve, while at Chicago at daylight it was down to twenty below zero, rallying up to six by ten o'clock. At Corry, Pennsylvania, "in the morning early," the temperature was at the respectable Labradorian figure of thirty-six below zero. In New York city through the day the thermometer stuck pretty steady to ten above zero. On Tuesday they had it down to forty below in Iowa.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—The mercury is four degrees above zero. The ice is heavier than at any previous time during the season.

NEW YORK, January 29.—*Evening.*—The weather reports indicate the cold to be the most intense since 1856.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 30.—Thermometer 30 degrees below zero. Coldest weather in thirty years.

THE TWEED TRIAL.—The Tweed jury failed to agree and were finally discharged. A motion for a new trial was not granted, so "Boss Tweed" is clear.

☞ A friend writing us from New Hanover county, thus concludes his letter.

"I am now sitting in a chair which I purchased in Salem (Vogler's make) in 1858.

"I suppose you will soon hear the snort of the iron horse among your hitherto quiet hills. This I know will put new life into your good old town. Its inaccessibility has heretofore been a great drawback to the prosperity of Salem. This obstacle removed your schools and hotels will receive the patronage to which they are justly entitled. yours truly,

R. K. B.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is rumored this morning that the difference between Great Britain and Russia on the Khedivan question, instead of being in a fair way for a mutual and satisfactory adjustment is increasing, and that the governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark, and Sweden have determined to support the British Government in the position it has assumed.

A destructive fire occurred at Darien, Georgia, last Sunday night. The Courthouse with the public records and other property was burned.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 31.—Thomas G. Boyd has been sentenced to five years imprisonment and $5,000 fine for pension ufs dar

CONGRESS.

Jan. 26.—Senate to-day confirmed Alfred Dockery of North Carolina as Consul at Oporto.

Bill passed declaring that the meaning of amendment to the bankrupt law was to allow exemption provided for by the State laws.

A resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill refunding cotton tax—lost 76 to 105.

Bill abolishing the franking privilege as passed by the Senate, passed and goes to the President by a vote of 145 to 48. The bill is a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege.

A bill requiring National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency Act, passed.

A bill passed witholding pay for freights over roads, the interest on whose bonds have been paid by the Government until the Government is reimbursed. Said companies may bring suit in the Court of Claims for such freights, and either party may appeal to the Supreme Court. Both Courts shall give procedure to this cause.

Jan. 27.—The bill reported from the House Committee on Commerce passed today for establishing life saving stations, embraces the whole coast line from the eastern extremity of Maine to the Capes of Virginia and North Carolina, and authorizes a survey of the whole sea and lake coast of the United States, with a view to the extention of the system to all the dangerous coasts of the continent.

Jan. 29.—HOUSE—The bill admitting Colorado was tabled 117 to 62.

The Elections Committee report in the Florida case, unseating Walls and seating Niblack was adopted.

J. B. Stewart refuses to testify regarding the Union Pacific Railroad. His arrest was ordered.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Steward was before the House for contempt, but declining to disclose anything confided to him as counsel, was removed from the hall in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

In the Senate Morrill's amendment was adopted, prohibiting the payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion has not been proved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Attorney General to-day transmitted his annual report to Congress. The report contains statements of the district attorneys in North Carolina, South Carolina and other Southern States where the Ku Klux are said to have existed.

Relative to the operations of the Ku Klux and Enforcement acts they all agree that prosecutions under both those acts have been vigorously enforced during the past year, and they think the passage of those acts of Congress and the prompt prosecution of those provisions have had the most salutary effect throughout the Southern States.

IN NORTH CAROLINA

there are a number of prisoners yet held for trial—mostly young men who have been persuaded into joining the Ku Klux, being entirely igsorant of the objects of the organization. These young men, it is thought, should not be punished further than they have been already by confinement in the jails of the State.

February 1.—Secretary Boutwell has ordered the redemption of over a half-million of three per cent certificates, leaving about seven-eighths of a million out.

The debt statement shows an increase of nearly half a million.

There is in the treasury in coin sixty-two and three-eighths millions, and in currency seven millions.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S SALARY.—The Senate shelved the House bill to increase the Congressman's salary to $8,000 very much to the credit of the Senate.

GEN. BUTLER BRINGS DOWN THE HOUSE.—While the bill giving pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, who resided in the rebellious States during the late civil war, was being considered in the House this afternoon, Gen. Butler made a brief but eloquent speech in advocacy of the measure. He said those old veterans should have their dues, even if during the rebellion they were led by circumstances to sympathize with treason. They had won the right to be wrong once in their lives, and the Government should deal generously with them. He ended by hoping that the time was near when the New Orleans of 1812 would be remembered and the New Orleans of 1862 forgotten. He was loudly applauded several times by the members who gathered around him, and the Speaker made no attempt to suppress the demonstration.—*Washington Star, 30th.*

The Attorney General has directed the U. S. District Attorney at Mobile to discontinue suits against parties who paid custom duties to the Confederate authorities during the war.

INCENDIARIES HANGED BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—New Year's day a large part of the business portion of Arrow Rock, Mo., was burned, and two days later the town was fired in four different places. Tuesday last John Sweeny, Clerk Cammin, and Reuben Elder, colored men, were arrested, confessed they were the incendiaries and Sweeny was tried and hanged by a Vigilance Committee Wednesday night, and it was expected the others would be hanged the next night.

The chances are good for the election of Hon. A. H. Stephens, (ex-Vice President of the Confederate States) to the United States Congress from Georgia. With Gen. Gordon in the Senate and Mr. Stephens in the House of Representatives, Georgia will have an able representation in Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The first train eastward over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad through from the Ohio river, arrived this morning, bringing about fifty passengers, mostly West Virginians and four loads of cannel coal, first of the kind over received in Richmond.

The Government sells a million and a half in gold each Thursday, and buys a million of bonds each Wednesday of February.

SAVANNAH, Feb, 1.—The meeting of the Convention on Direct Trade and Immigration, to which delegates from cities South and West are invited, will be held at Augusta Ga., on the 11th inst.

LEXINGTON, VA., Feb. 1.—Commodore M. F. Maury died to-day at 1 o'clock P. M., after an illness of more than three months.

A fire destroyed half the business portion of Kingstree, Williamsburg District, South Caralina. Loss $50,000.

North Carolina Legislature.

In the House on Monday the 27th, Mr. Waugh's amendment to bill extending the Asheville & Marion Turnpike from Sparta, Alleghany county to Winston, Forsyth county, and appropriating $500 to be expended on the Blue Ridge portion was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

Senate—28th.—Reports of Committees and debate on Amnesty bill continued. Resolution in relation to the Impeachment of Solicitor Henry was laid on the table.

House.—A bill to incorporate Danbury Lodge F. and A. Masons was introduced by Mr. Mitchel. Bill protecting Agricultural interests of the State failed to pass 2nd reading. Bill in relation to the removal of disabilities of Gov. Holden, was after a long debate, indefinitely postponed.

Senate—29th.—By Mr. Long, a petition from the citizens of Richmond county, praying the enactment of a law to prevent the yearly gatherings known as Scotch Fairs in said county.

On motion of Mr. Gudger, the bill to investigate the affairs of the Western Division of the North Carolina Railroad, was taken up and passed its readings.

The amnesty bill was voted on and passed and the vote to reconsider laid on the table.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT FOR AMNESTY AND PARDON.

WHEREAS, It is believed that a strict enforcement of the criminal law in reference to many offences committed within the limits of the State since the close of the late civil war would result in greater detriment to the State of North Carolina than a policy based upon mercy and forgiveness; Therefore:

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That no person who may have committed any crime against or in violation of the laws of the State of North Carolina, except rape, while a member of, or officer or pretended officer of the Heroes of America, Loyal Union League, Red Strings, Constitutional Union Guards, White Brotherhood, Invisible Empire, Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina State Troops, North Carolina Militia, Jay Hawkers, or any other organization, association or assembly, secret or otherwise, political or otherwise, by whatever name known or called, in obedience to the commands, decrees or determinations, by whatever name called, of such organizations, associations or assemblies, or in obedience to the commands, orders or requests of any one exercising or pretending to exercise any authority, or pretended authority, by reason of his connection or attachment to any such organization, association or assembly, shall be held to answer criminally for any such crime against or violation of the laws of the State of N. Carolina in fact committed or charged to have been committed previous to the first day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, but every such person shall have full and complete pardon therefor.

SEC. 2. That no person who may have been a member, officer or pretended officer of any one of the organizations, associations or assemblies referred to in section one of this act shall be held to answer therefor, but every such person shall have full and complete amnesty and pardon therefor.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be held to answer criminally as accessory either before or after the fact for any crime against or violation of the laws of this State for which amnesty and pardon are provided in the preceding sections of this act, but every such person shall have full and complete amnesty and pardon therefor.

SEC. 4. That all presentments, indictments or criminal proceedings, of whatsoever nature or kind now pending for any of the crimes against or violations of the laws of this State for which amnesty and pardon are provided in the preceding section of this act, shall be forthwith dismissed, and no further criminal proceedings shall be had against such persons, or any of them, for any of said crimes against or violations of the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall be in force from its ratification.

House bill to repeal chapter 68, laws of 1871 and '72, known as the deer law, provided that the following counties are excluded from the provisions of the act: Clay, Cherokee, Randolph, Haywood, Gates, Jackson, and Transylvania, was taken up and passed its third reading.

House.—Mr. Wheeler a bill relating to the collecting of Special Taxes.

On motion of Mr. Dula, the bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of Wilkes county to issue bonds, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 88.

The School Bill came up on its third reading and pending discussion the House adjourned.

Senate—30th.—A motion approving the policy of President Grant towards the Indians was adopted. Senate resolved to adjourn on 17th of February. Midland Railroad Bill discussed.

House.—Mr. Marler introduced a resolution in favor of the late County Treasurer of Yadkin.

The bill amending School Law passed 81 to 21, and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The following are the principal changes made in the provisions of the law enacted by the last General Assembly:

Tax of 8½ cents on $100 of property and 25 cents per capita on the poll.

The funds raised are to be disbursed in the school Districts of the respective counties of the State in proportion to the number of school children between the ages of six and twenty-one, instead of giving two dollars for each pupil attending school of four months, or one dollar for each pupil attending school of two months duration.

If the tax levied is not sufficient to carry on a school in each district for four months, the County Commissioners are authorized to levy an additional tax, provided the people of the county, in which the tax is to be levied, vote for the same, at an election to be held for that purpose.

The fund for each race is to be kept separate, and disbursed in the various school districts, and when not used in one year shall be kept for the succeeding year for the same race.

The school money is not allowed to be used for the erection of any school houses.

Bill investigating Western N. C. Railroad passed.

Senate—31st.—School Bill made the order for Wednesday, Feb. 5th. Constitutional Amendment bill referred to Judiciary Committee.

House.—Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to levy a special tax in Stokes county. Bill allowing Commissioners of Wilkes county to issue bonds, passed 3rd reading. Bill in favor of Treasurer of Yadkin county passed. Repeal of General Incorporation law was postponed.

Senate—Feb. 3rd.—Resolutions of indignation were passed, condemning the course of those members of Congress who were mixed up with the Credit Mobilier.

On motion of Mr. Long, the bill to abolish the Scotch Fair, near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, was taken up and passed its readings.

Insane Asylum Bill tabled.

Midland N. C. Railroad bill passed with only three negative votes. Will publish the bill next week.

House.—Investigations into the conditions of Wilmington & Rutherford Railroad and Western N. C. Railroad were ordered. Other business of a private nature.

The President Vetoes the Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President sent the following veto message to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to return herewith Senate Bill No. 490, entitled an act for the relief of the East Tennessee University, without my approval. This claim for which $18,500 are appropriated out of the moneys of the United States, arises in part for the destruction of property by troops in time of war, and therefore the same objections attach to it as were expressed in my message of June 1st, 1872, returning the Senate bill awarding $25,000 to J. Milton Best. If the precedent is once established that the government is liable for the ravages of war, the demands upon the public Treasury cannot be forecast.

The loyalty of the people of the section in which the University is located, under circumstances of personal danger and trials entitling them to the most favorable construction of the obligation of the Government, toward them is admitted, and nothing but regard for my duty to the whole people, in opposing a principle, which if allowed, will entail greater burdens upon the whole, than the relief which will be afforded to a part by allowing this bill to become a law, could induce me to return it with objections.

Recognizing the claims of these citizens to sympathy and the most favorable consideration of their claims by the Government, I would heartily favor a donation of the amount appropriated by this bill for their relief.

Signed, U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 29, 1873.

GENERAL NEWS.

A NEW BUSINESS FOR THE SOUTH.—Sand of the best quality for the manufacture of glass exists in abundance in the Gulf States, and several preliminary efforts have been made to start glass factories, particularly in southern Mississippi, but these attempts have so far been of no avail for want of capital. It would prove a great thing for the South could this industry be successfully established in her various States, for the cultivation of fruit for canning and preserving in large quantities, has become so general in some sections that glass jars and glassware generally are greatly in demand. Having the fruits and the sugar, the South only needs her own glassware to obtain a monopoly of the trade in preserved fruits.

In New York the Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee, of which S. R. Scrotten is Chairman, and Rev. H. H. Garnett is Secretary, have issued an address to the President and people of the United States, asking for support in their movement for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The gentlemen above mentioned will visit the principal cities of the United States, and purpose holding Cuban anti-slavery meetings and personally urge attention to the matter upon President Grant.

The Alabama papers report a fatal sickness which is prevailing at Montgomery. A large number have died; among the list three members of the Legislature and one senator. The disease is called meningitis and pneumonia. Persons are taken with a chill, and often die within thirty-six hours. It is thought that the Legislature will adjourn to Huntsville. Large numbers are preparing to leave the city, as "the disease appears to increase in malignity."

A disease is prevailing in Crawford county, Illinois, from which not a person attacked has recovered. It is called by some the black cholera, and by others malignant spotted fever. In the town of Robinson, of about 800 inhabitants, the deaths average two a day. In a small town near Robinson, of 200 inhabitants, fifteen deaths had occurred, and four corpses were lying unburied in one house. The disease is spreading, losing nothing of its malignant type.

STOKES.—The counsel in the Stoke's case, in the event of a failure to obtain an order for a new trial from Judge Boardman, will apply for a stay of proceeding, and thereby secure a review of the case by the full bench of the Supreme Court, and, on a failure there, will go to the Court of Appeals.

REMOVAL OF THE KENTUCKY CAPITAL.—*Louisville, Ky.*, Jan. 26.—A majority of the committee of the Legislature have reported in favor of the removal of the capital from Frankfort, and suggest Louisville as the most suitable point for its relocation. A minority report will be made against its removal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Capt. Jack attacked Col. Bernard's camp, but was repulsed. One Indian was killed and two wounded. The Indian's horses were captured. Women and children in the vicinity of Capt. Jack's camp have been placed on boats for safety. Men are building block houses.

A bill which seems deserving of favorable consideration is that introduced by Mr. Blumenthal in the New York Assembly making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $50, to point a firearm, whether loaded or not, at a human being, and making the penalty for discharging it, without intent to injure, a fine of $100, or a year's imprisonment.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 22nd ult. says: "We were informed last night that up to that time 2,700 emigrants had passed westward over the Western road within the last preceding seven days.—They were on their way to Texas.

The National Theatre, Washington City, was burned with some adjoining buildings. The damage to the Imperial Hotel is $30,000.

ARROWWALL *via Havana*, Feb. 1.—A terrible hurricane visited this port on the 18th ultimo, which did much damage.

STATE ITEMS.

Last Monday, says the Charlotte *Observer* of the 25th inst., four negro men were confined in the Statesville jail, as we learn from a private source, for the murder of a negro by the name of Redman, during the Christmas Holidays. It was reported at the time that the negro had frozen to death, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect. After the body had been buried, however, Dr. W. M. Campbell, of Statesville, raised is, and found that his neck was broken, This led to an investigation of the matter, which showed that four men were implicated in the affair. They were promptly arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of murder.

The Milton *Chronicle* says: Basil Lea, the oldest colored man in Caswell county, being in his 110th year, was killed in that county while he was burning brush in a new ground, and near a tree some men felled with an axe. They halloed at him and told him to get out of the way, but being rather deaf, he did not hear them, and the tree fell on him and killed him. He was a former slave of Gen. Washington, and was 12 years old when Gen. Washington gave him his choice to live with him at Mt. Vernon or be sold. He preferred being sold, and was sent to Richmond and put on the block and was bought by a member of the Lea family in that county, and has remained in that family ever since.

A dispatch dated the 30th ult., from Greensboro to the Petersburg *Index*, gives the following account of the giving way of a bridge on the North Carolina Railroad. The bridge on the Forth Carolina Railroad over Deep Creek river, near Jamestown, gave way to-day with a freight train, about 2 o'clock, precipitating thirteen loaded cars into the river. The engineer with four freight cars and the conductor's car came over safely. The engineer seeing the danger gave his engine all the steam he could and got over safely. No one hurt. The thirteen cars are said to be badly broken.

The Baptist Educational Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 11th of February and continue three days. The object of the Convention is to discuss Educational matters of general interest and to devise plans for the endowment of Wake Forest College. It is their desire to raise $100,000 endowment for that College, and with such enthusiasm as has been excited, and with such workers as Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Wingate, and Bro. Mills, of the *Recorder*, they will do it.

The Convention is expected to be one of great interest. Besides eminent ministers of the Church, the Hon. John Kerr and Hon. C. C. Clark will be present and address the Convention.—*Chr. Advocate.*

R. T. Fulgham, Esq., has purchased the *Reconstructed Farmer* and consolidated it with the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*, under the title of the *State Agricultural Journal*, to be issued in Raleigh, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The first number of this new Journal will appear apout the 15th of February.

The body of John Hogue, a citizen of New Hope Township, whose mysterious disappearance we noticed a few days ago, has been found in a swamp. The evidence is the unfortunate man was murdered.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

The Charlotte *Southern Home* records the following Railroad accidents:

The down train between Iron Station and Stanly Creek, met with an accident, on the 28th inst., by which two cars were thrown off the track and badly smashed.

Two passenger cars were thrown off the track of the C. C. & A. R. R., 20 miles from Augusta. Conductor Wolfe and several of the passengers were wounded, none dangerously.

On Friday the Board of Directors of the N. C. R. R. met at Company Shops. Col. G. M. Lea, Treasurer, and C. M. Crump, Secretary, resigned their positions, and J. A. McCauley was appointed to act in both of their places.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the People's National Bank at Fayetteville, last Sunday night.

Mrs. Fanny Tate, wife of J. K. P. Tate, Esq., of Morganton, and Dr. Samuel Tate of the same place, are both dead.

The Governor has appointed the 26th of February, the day for the election in Edgecombe to choose a member in the place of Mabson, whose seat has been declared vacant

The two Literary Societies of Trinity College are endeavoring to raise $4000 each for the purpose of increasing the accommodations and facilities of halls, etc.

A colored man, named Jack Bellamy, has bought a plantation in Nash county for 200 bales of cotton, worth at the present price, about 14,500

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 1.—Captain Hill, agent of the Southern Express at this place, is dead.

Gov. Vance lectured on Wednesday evening at Wilmington, on the "Mountains of Western North Carolina.

John S. Bryan, Esq., has been appointed agent of the N. C. R. R. at Salisbury.

Three new cases of small pox reported in Nashville, Nash county.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A telegraphic dispatch to Lloyds, from their agent at Cadiz, confirms the report that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo who ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off Dunginnes lighthouse on the night of the 22nd inst. The steamship, however, was not sunk herself, as was at one time believed, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety. Her officers and crew will soon be examined at Cadiz in relation to the disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Public opinion is in an excited state over accounts of atrocious cruelties perpetrated by the Khivans on Russians who have fallen into their hands. The people are heartily in favor of the expedition against Khiva, and demand exemplary punishment of the Military preparations for the campaign are on a grand scale and are being pushed forward with vigor. The total force will probably number 50,000 men. Princes and others of high rank are voluntering to accompany the army.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—There is great rejoicing over the birth of the Prince yesterday. The happy event was celebrated by singing *Te Deums* in all the churches, firing salutes, and a general illumination of the city of Madrid last night. The Prince is to be christened Louis Amado Ferando.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, February 1.—There has been an attempt to create an insurrection in Hayti for the purpose of preventing the election for President. The demonstration was suppressed and the leaders arrested. Five of them were executed.

Horrible Affair in Louisiana.

A NEGRO BURNED ALIVE FOR A NAMELESS OUTRAGE.

The Lynchburg *News* publishes the following extract from a private letter from a lady living near Minden, La., to a friend in the former city:

"We had a very exciting and shocking affair in this neighborhood this week.—Mrs. Kidd, a lady between 25 and 30 years old, a married lady with two little children about the ages of nine, and said to be as nice and amiable a woman as ever lived, rode over to Mr. Willingham's, who is teaching the negroes in this place, last Monday, to get some sewing done, spent the morning, as it was just one mile from her home, and got on her horse and started home, but never got there. Her husband got uneasy about her staying so late, and went to Willingham's house to see what had become of her, and as I have told you she had started home. The alarm was given that she was missing, the neighbors went out in search of her, found the horse grazing in the fields with the bridle on his neck, and a little satchel hanging on the pommel of the saddle, but could find no traces of her. The excitement grew rapidly. The whole country for twenty miles turned out, black and white. The search was continued night and day, from Monday evening to Wednesday morning. They found her body in a thicket in the woods about eight miles from her home, with the back of her head beaten to pieces, and she had been choked. It was very plain that she had been cruelly murdered. There was a negro man who was at Willingham's the day she was there, and he was missing, so suspicion rested on him; they got on his track and continued in search without stopping to rest or sleep, and caught him Wednesday night running away from the country; they took him back to Kidd's plantation and sent to him to know what he wanted done with him; he said burn him alive. They made up a log heap and the negro men tied him and put him in; they let him burn awhile, and would then take him out and talk to him; he said he saw her at Willingham's, and went out on the road to catch her, which he did about half way between Willingham's and her home; that he took the bridle and led the horse through the meadows about eight miles; that he had to choke her to keep her from screaming; that he kept her till Tuesday evening before he killed her. He said she begged him all the time not to kill her, but he did it to keep her from telling on him, and that he knocked her in the head with a knot of lightwood. While he burned the crowd was so large half of them could not see him. Mr. Kidd came out and saw him burned up."

Strange Capture of a Murderer.

The power of conscience and the unbearable weight of guilt could not be better shown than in the case of the man Caldwell, of Coldwater, Miss., who murdered his employer, Johnson, and robbed him of 1,100, and escaped, leaving no traces behind him. Last Saturday week Dr. Kitchie, who lives at a small interior town thirteen miles from Coldwater, known as Thyataia, was on a spree, and the murder at Coldwater being fresh in his mind, he accused every one he met, in a jocular way, of being the man who committed the murder. Finally he met a stranger, and being just tipsy enough not to care what he said, addressed the stranger in the same manner.

"Yes—you—you are the man who murdered Johnson at Coldwater." A look of guilt overspread the man's face, and simultaneously he ran his hand in his bosom as if to draw a weapon. Dr. Kitchie collard him with his left hand, and with his right drew a dirk from his pocket, and told him if he attempted to draw a weapon he would plunge that knife to his heart in a second. He then commanded the man to withdraw his hand, which was speedily obeyed, when, instead of a weapon, he drew out the sum of $1,100, which he dropped on the ground at his feet.—Meanwhile a crowd had gathered around the doctor and his prisoner, and the evidence of the man's guilt was by this time so palpable that he was placed under arrest and securely tied.

The next morning the suspected man was taken to the residence of Mrs. Johnson by his captors. She at once became frantic, and begged to be allowed to treat Caldwell in the same manner that he had treated her husband, and it was with difficulty that she could be restrained from doing the prisoner harm. On the way to Hernando, Caldwell confessed to both the murder and the robbery, but gave no other excuse for the crime than the desire for the $1,100 which he had seen paid to Mr. Johnson and deposited in the trunk.

CRUEL PERSECUTION IN NEW CALADONIA.—At the Loyalty Islands, which are in the South Pacific, near New Caledonia, a cruel persecution has lately been carried on by the native Catholic population against the native Protestant—there being missionaries of both those sects in those islands. The Catholics insisted on the abandonment of the Protestant faith, and some twenty people were massacred and brutally mutilated; houses were burned and the people exposed to starvation.—A long letter from one of the Romish priests to his superior in New Caledonia has been published in the local paper, assigning reasons for the massacre utterly at variance with the truth. The remonstrances of English Protestant missionaries had no effect. This is not the first time that outrages of the same kind have been carried on by the same Romanists against the natives not submissive to their faith.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—A most shocking accident occurred in the rolling mill of J. Painter & Son, located in West Pittsburg, last week. It was the duty of a boy named John Welsh, before he left the mill, to uncoil his roll, but being in a hurry, he attempted to do so before the engine was stopped. His pants were caught in the machinery, and in an instant he was drawn through the rolls feet foremost and flung out on the opposite side a lifeless mass of flesh and bones, crushed almost flat. The space through which his body passed was only five inches, and it can be easily imagined how fearfully crushed and mangled it must have been. The skull was broken like an eggshell, and the brains scattered about the floor.

Is is estimated that during the interval between the harvests of 1872 and 1873, England, in order to feed her population, must pay to foreign countries $175,000,000 for wheat, and $50,000,000 for corn and other food. The agitation caused by this prospect has raised the question whether so much land shall remain uncultivated in England for the preservation of game, and for the maintenance of parks in the hands of the 'nobility and gentry.'

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De parts every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. De parts every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

RATIFIED.—We have been requested to state that the revised Rules and Regulations of the town of Salem were ratified by the Board of Commissioners, January 7, 1873.

PETERSBURG DAILY APPEAL.—This excellent paper, second to none, Venable, Gregory & Patterson, proprietors, has recently put on a new dress, and is one of our most valued exchanges. Its proprietors seem determined to spare no pains to publish a first-class paper.

Neat and comfortable dwellings are in demand in Salem and Winston, constructed in a substantial, rather than ornamental style, and offered at moderate rents.

Build houses for mechanics at such rates as will enable them ultimately to purchase them.

THE LARGEST HOG of the season was slaughtered on the 30th ult., by Mr. Philip Reid of Broadbay Township. It weighed 744½ pounds, and measured 9 feet long, 3 feet four inches high, and was only 2 yaers and 5 months old. This caps the climax.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.—We learn that the property known as the Piedmont Springs, near Danbury, in Stokes county, was sold at public auction, the Pace Brothers, of Danville, Va., becoming the purchasers at $4,549. These gentlemen propose fitting up the Springs for visitors in good style. No doubt this property can be made a paying investment, with good accommodations for visitors.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. Henry Smith, will lecture in Music Hall at Salem, on this (Thursday) evening.

NOTICE.

There will be a parade of Rough and Ready Fire Company, on Saturday afternoon, February 8th.

C. W. VOGLER, *Sec'y.*

Carpenters and Cabinet Makers in Salem and Winston.

Mr. Jno. D. Siewers continues to carry on the Cabinet busines at this place, as heretofore. The Messrs. W. & E. Peterson push their business with success.

Mr. W. F. Shultz, has enlarged his shops and is preparing to go it on a large scale.

The Messrs. Fogle Brothers are going ahead of anything yet attempted in this section in their line. Their Mill has been running only a few years, and they have built a business far beyond their most sanguine expectations. Energy and pluck of the right kind should be fostered in every community, and we can assure our friends that their work gives general satisfaction. They work — hands and are making arrangements to enable them to put up buildings of all kinds, frame or brick, and furnish all the material.

Mr. A. C. Vogler carries on his furniture establishment with considerable success.

The Messrs. Miller, of Winston, are driving their business and are good workmen. They are now putting up Mr. Lash & Co.'s large Tobacco Warehouse opposite Brown and Gorrell.

Mr. D. Tavis, of Winston, is also on hand, and giving his attention to the building business. He is well-known as a pushing man and anything entrusted to his care will be up to time.

Mr. Sim White is carrying on Carriage making in Winston, with his usual success.

Mr. S. Mickey still carries on the coopering business in this place.

Success to all working men say we, and we hope all the young men and boys will roll up their sleeves and pitch in in good earnest and make an honest and respectable living and become independent.

More local sketches next week.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Mary Fletcher, Nancy Hastin, Miss Sally V. Holderby, Miss Eliza Poindexter, Mrs. Mary R. Sheets, Miss Emma Smith.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

E. O. & J. M. Beasley, Jacob Bodenhamer, Mat. Boyer, William Bodenhamer, Bain & Hatcher, 2, George Clinard, E. Harper, J. H. P. Carter, Wm. Clayton, John Flynt, Virgil Hartman, Virgil E. Hester, Wesley S. Jones, W. F. Kennedy, Clark Light, J. Lindley & Son, W. N. or Mastin W. Marshall, Wm. Miller, Henry Motsinger, Aquilla Pitts, Henry Rominger, Samuel Smith, Edmund Swaim, Moses Teague, James E. Vloger, J. Wilson, J. F. Wheeler.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,

Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour,

PEARL LARGE HOMINY,

BEEF TONGUES,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.

Forsyth County Industry.

We purpose giving from time to time, a series of local sketches, relating to the industrial pursuits of the people of our county, both in town and country. It will embrace all departments, Mechanical and Agricultural, and will be valuable for future reference, and may attract the attention of emigrants and induce them to bring additional labor and capital in our midst. We hope our friends will assist us in giving reliable information. Send items in any shape and we will properly arrange them. We would like to get all the information by or before the opening of Spring, if possible.

Wagon Making in Forsyth County.

NISSEN'S WAGON MANUFACTORY in Waughtown, about three miles from this place, has been in successful operation for thirty-nine years. Beginning in a small way, Mr. J. P. Nissen has gradually increased its capacity, until now it is one of the largest, if not the largest establishment of the kind in the State.

The workshops are models of convenience and efficiency, resulting principally from the practical ingenuity and superior workmanship of Mr. John I. Nissen, who assists in the supervision of the establishment.

The Blacksmith Shop is, in itself, a sight worth seeing. Twelve forges are arranged around a large stack, at which sixteen hands are employed. A small steam engine drives a fan which forces air into a large trunk, from which it is distributed to each forge by blow pipes, which are under the complete control of the workmen. Every thing goes as regular as clockwork. It is not often that you see twelve forges grouped together in the above convenient manner.

A large engine runs the Planer and numerous saws used by the wood workmen, in buildings near by, making a most complete establishment of the kind in every detail. Mr. Nissen works from fifty to sixty hands and turns out about six complete wagons every week, and cannot supply the demand. He carries off premiums at every Fair where he exhibits his work.

Mr. Nissen is a real go-a-head man, and his son, Mr. John I. Nissen is one of the best practical mechanics in the South. There are few, if any, better. We wish Messrs. Nissen a long and prosperous career.

In connection with this industry, we notice an extensive Steam Saw Mill, at Lewisville, operated by Messrs. Geo. Nissen and Lewis Laugenour. Much of the timber used by Mr. Nissen in his Wagon Shops at Waughtown is prepared here. This mill is located in one of the best lumber districts in this section of the State.

Several other persons in that village make a comfortable living in carrying on the above business on a smaller scale, and find ready sale for their work, which is all first-class.

At Union Cross, on the Salem and High Point road, Mr. Motsinger carries on a Wagon Shop, and has as much work as he can do.

In Winston, the Messrs Tice have been engaged in the wagon business for a number of years, and Mr. Jacob Tice has realized a handsome competence by steady and well-directed labor.

Our townsman, Mr. J. E. Mickey, also manufactures wagons and employs skilled and experienced workmen in finishing up his jobs. Mr. Sam'l Ferribe has charge of the shop. All find it impossible to meet the demand.

In Pfafftown, some 10 miles northwest of Salem, the well known firm of Transou Brothers continue to turn out their wagons and find a ready sale for them. Their work is highly appreciated and they have more orders than they can fill.

There are several other parties in this neighborhood, who make the woodwork of vehicles, and readily dispose of them to the larger manufacturers.

Mr. Minung's Carriage Manufactory is in operation in Salem, and Mr. Gierch, one of the best smiths in the State has charge of the Blacksmith Shops. Mr. Gierch carried on smithing business for many years in Fayetteville, N. C., and resided more recently near Thomasville.

Mr. Griffith, of Kernersville, is engaged in the Carriage-making business, and his work gives satisfaction.

We would be glad to notice other Kernersville enterprises more at length.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHŒA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price. Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,

P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA

Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

D. P. MAST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

Cooking Stove for Sale.

Enquire at this Office.

Mental Photograph Albums,

At the BOOK STORE.

A Simple Statement of Facts.

In the Spring of 1869, a cancer began to develop itself, one and one-half inches below my left eye, and against the first of the following December it had reached so near the eye, to save that important organ, I had the cancer cut away by the Surgeon's knife, when the wound healed, as the Surgeon called it, "by the first intention," and for a while I thought the cure permanent and that I had a happy riddance of that fearful disease. But, during the month of the following January, a new cancer began to develop on the same cheek, midway between my ear and eye. Against the following Summer, the new cancer had greatly enlarged the base of its circle, with a red, fiery, inverted, hard edge, and offensive smell, and to my perplexed imagination looked like a fiery serpent in its coil, ready to make its fatal dart at either my ear or eye. Against now, a ray of hope dawned upon my despairing mind—the Cundurango humbug, concocted in the city of Washington and virtually endorsed by two popular governments was put widely afloat over all the land; and the story was, that "an Equadorean lady, to get rid of her cancerous lord, had fed him on tea made of the bark of the **Cundurango**, when lo! to her boundless joy, her good man fattened on it, and his cancer was utterly cured by the process."

I, being a widower, began to sigh for an Equadorean wife; but as that thing would have involved too much delay, I opened a correspondence with the chief of the humbugs at Washington, who kept my hopeful heart in cheer, until the pitiful bubble burst, and the Equadorean wife proved to be a myth! Such was my condition in the Spring of 1872, when Dr. E. H. Greene, of the firm of Kline, Lindley & Co., announced that he would spend the months of June, July and August in Asheville, N. C., and that his business would be to cure cancers. But though Dr. Greene was supported by many strong testimonials, I had the Cundurango humbug so fastly fixed on my brain that I gave Dr. Greene's pretensions no consideration until near the last of July, when many of my friends at Asheville wrote me that Dr. E. H. Greene was no humbug, and that he was performing and had already performed some astonishing cures of the most virulent cancers. My doubts now began to give way and I forthwith went to Asheville; but still had the precaution to visit and witness all the cases of cancer which Dr. Greene at that time had on hand, his first cases having been discharged and the individuals gone home. After this, to have doubted longer would have been equivalent to have written myself an ass!

I will pass over half dozen cases of cures I saw, because none of these cancers had spread to an extent larger than a silver dollar, but will treat of the three most hopeless looking cases that I saw, to-wit: Mrs. Cresemans, Mrs. Cathey, and Mrs. Allen. The first of these, Mrs. Cresemans, was a very large framed woman, about 45 years of age, whose right breast had been attacked by cancer, and at the time I first saw her the cancer had been killed, and the dead mass of flesh that had been her right breast had began to shrink away and separate from the sound flesh of her body and leave a crack all around, that looked much like the upper surface of a large, brown mushroom, such as we meet with in a shady forest, and was nine inches across in the longest diameter and five in its shortest, and about 1½ thick, and weighed when Dr. Greene lifted it from her breast one pound and ten ounces. It would be superfluous to state that after its removal Mrs. Cresemans was soon a sound, healthy woman, and as she is robust in make gives promise of a long life.

The next case was Mrs. Cathey; her age 61 years, and spare built. She for many years had been afflicted with cancer on her left cheek. Her cancer had been cured before I saw her, and I only saw the cavity—rather cavern—in her head, where it once had a foothold, and the sight was appalling. Just imagine a handsome old lady, when you look on but one side of her face, a comely cheek, a regular and beautiful profile, until your eye reaches the left side of her nose, and then, O! what a horrible, appalling sight meets your vision—literally a deep cavern in her head, bounded above by the skull, below by the upper jaw-bone, and at the sides by the nose and ear; the eye, the frontal brow-bone and one-half of the bone of the nose, all having been taken out. And yet, this deep pit was nicely granulating into new flesh, and being covered by new skin, and she (Mrs. Cathey) in fine health and genial flow of spirits. When I last saw Mrs. Cathey the bottom of the cavity did not lack more than the size of a nickel of being entirely healed and covered with new skin.

The third case, Mrs. Allen, was one of much perplexity to Dr. Greene, and from this cause. It was a cancer on the left breast, and had reached the pit of her arm; and though it took but a short time to remove and heal the wound of the breast, yet its fangs extended beyond the artery at the arm-pit, and to have pursued the cancer any further with the usual remedies would have severed the artery and her death would have immediately ensued; and the last time I saw Dr. Greene his mind was perplexed because he had no alternative but to heal the case in a different way to his usual method of practice.

After witnessing the above cases, I yielded my body up to Dr. Greene's care, as confidingly as I would have done that much clay into the hands of a potter. To be brief, in a month he removed the cancer from my face, cleansed my blood of the cause of the disease, and has sent me home to my family with a light heart, thanking God that I met with Dr. E. H. Greene, and being a living certificate that the firm of Kline, Lindy & Co., lack everything of being a Cundurago humbug!

SILAS McDOWELL,
Franklin, Macon county, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1872.

The Mrs. Allen referred to in the above letter we are informed by her husband is entirely cured of her cancer.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & Co

The office of Drs Greene, Lindley & Co. is over Wilson & Black's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C., and is in charge of Dr. A. H. Lindley, late Surgeon in chief of Kline & Lindley's Institute of Philadelphia, Penn. Dr. Greene being located in Goldsboro, N. C. for the Winter, and Dr. Bently at Sumter S. C.

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER

at Zevely's Drug Store,

MARRIED,

In Petersburg, Va., on the 29th Jan., Dr. H. E. T. MANNING, of the Weldon *News*, to Miss CHRISTINE JARVIS, daughter of Major W. H. Jarvis of that city.

DIED,

In Winston, on Friday, Jan. 24th, little PAUL, infant son of James A. and Aurelia Gray.

In this county, on the 27th ult, BENJAMIN ELLIOT, at an advanced age.

In Lynn, Mass., on the 15th ult., MARY AMELIA, infant daughter of Frank and Nora Semons, aged six days.

In Davidson County, on the 18th ult., Mrs. SARAH MILLER, wife of Rev. Joseph Miller, aged about 64 years.

In this county, on the 30th ult., RICHARD, son of Mr. Y. B. Cassel, aged about 2 years.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Feb. 6.

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	1¾
Lard,	12½@00	Bran,	1½
Pork,	7@8	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@7	Wheat,	1 60@0 00
Veal,	6@ 7	Corn,	70@75 00
Mutton,	6@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@ 25	Rye,	80@0 90
Flour,	3¾ @4	Oats,	50@ 55
		Peas,	75@ 00

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

February 6, 1873.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Commom to Good,	$2 75 to $3 25
LUGS—Common,	4 00 to 5 50
" Medium,	5 50 to 7 00
LEAF—Common,	6 50 to 7 75
" Medium,	7 00 to 9 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	5 00 to 8 00
" " Fancy,	12 00 to 14 00
WRAPPER—Common.	11 00 to 16 00
" Good to Fine,	18 00 to 25 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to 45 00

Market steady. Breaks continue good.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. January 28, 1873.

Receipts increasing, market active and full rates for all grades.

We quote:

LUGS—Very Common,	$5 50 to $6 00
" Good,	6 00 to 8 50
" Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	12 00 to 16 00
LEAF—Common Red,	6 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good Bright,	20 00 to 30 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 60 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Feb. 4.—Cotton, 21 a 21½; Flour, $5 75 to $6 75; Corn, 63 a 75 Wheat, 1 80 a 1 95; Gold, 000 a 119½; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 80 a $1 95; Corn white, 68 a 70, yellow, 60 a 64; Oats, 46 a 50; Bacon, 7 a 8; Whisky, 00 a 96; Lard 8½ a 8¾

Charlotte, Feb. 3.—Bacon 9 a 9½; Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 0 65 a 0 70; Oats, 50 a 55 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00: Lard, 11 a 12.

Richmond, Feb. 3.—Wheat, $0 00 a 2 00 Corn 00 a 80; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 50 a 8 00.

Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Flour, 7 00 a 7 50; Wheat, red $1 60 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 00; Bacon, hog round 11 a 12; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29.—Bacon 11 a 12 Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 90 a $0 95; Oats, 75 $0; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $2 00

W. T. VOGLER,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.

SALEM, N. C.

Repairing done in the best style and at short notice.

Tombstones cut to order.

Any goods not on hand will be ordered, if desired.

Feb. 6, 1873. 6-tf.

10,000 lbs POUNDS FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE AT WOMMACK'S.

25 doz DOZEN BROOMS for sale at WOMMACK'S

25 bu BUSHLLS CLOVER SEED, both home and northern growth, at, WOMMACKS.

300 bu BUSHELS SPRING OATS, at WOMMACK'S.

Sassafrass Roots Wanted.

I AM again in the Market for Sassafras Roots. I will buy good Roots cut up fine at my Works near town. I do not want any Sassafras timber, only roots.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1873. E. A. VOGLER.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively counterfeited. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each wrapper, all others are worthless imitations. The genuine Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, will secure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 35 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Prepared by J. DELAMARRE,

No. 91 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail securely sealed, from all observation, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent.*
SALEM, N. C.

Valentines! Valentines!

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC!

At the BCOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S

GAZETEER.

A book for advertisers, containing the name, location, population, branch of industry, and other information of importance concerning every town in which a newspaper is published in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS,

by mail. Address Publishers, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S AMERICAN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS

VEGETABLE & FLOWER. Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Bedding Plants, Gladiolus, etc., Send a stamp for DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER, 168 pages, illustrated, with practical directions.—HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.

We wish to engage the services of at least one reliable, intelligent gentleman in every City, Town and County in the South. Business agreeable and strictly legitimate, yielding from $1,500 $2,000 per annum. For particulars address

TURNBULL BROTHERS, Publishers. Baltimore, Md.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World.

7 Extensive Factories.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

Etsey Cottage Organs

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment. Established 1846.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

AGENTS! A Rare Chance

We will pay all Agents $40 per week IN CASH who will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Michigan.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BIGG'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.

How, When & Where to Advertise.

See the **Advertiser's Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York. 6-4w.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT.

John Smith, Solomon Smith, and others,—heirs-at-Law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd against Moses Smith, William Smith and others—heirs-at-law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd. } Petition to sell the lands of said deceased for Partition among his heirs at-law.

It appearing to the Court, that William Smith, Thomas Thornton and his wife Rachel, Jesse Calhoun and his wife Phebe, heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; John Smith, ——— Leonard and his wife, Rachel, Moses Smith, Oliver Stretson and his wife, Elizabeth, Nathan Jennings and his wife, Narcissa, heirs of William Smith deceased; Elias Smith, Sam'l Albertson and his wife, Amelia, heirs of David Smith, deceased; ——— ——— and his wife, Jane and ——— Smith, heirs of Eleazer Smith, deceased; Larkin Crouch and Seaborn Crouch, heirs of Anna Crouch, deceased, Defendants in the above named Case, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six successive weeks be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, summoning said defendants to be and appear at the office o the Superior Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition: otherwise the Court will grant the relief demanded in the Petition.

Witness John Blackburn, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court: At office at Winston, N. C. January 15th, 1873. BL

3-16-6t. JOHN ACKBURN, C. S. C.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine,

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continual adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1873.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance: or six copies for $20, without extra copy.

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A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 46 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 cents per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Bedsteads and Bedding

FOR SALE.

Enquire of T. R. PURNELL, or L. V. BLUM.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

BONNETS, HATS

AND

MILLINERY GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends hall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

Salem, N C., October 17, 1872.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

Family Bibles, fine and Common. at the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every depart men In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of *Dress Goods, Shawls,* FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling," It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

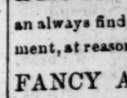
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

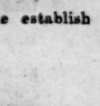
ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

Plantation for Sale.



A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.



Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors o the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased arehereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons ha ving claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL,
L. V. BLUM, } Executors.

Salem N. C., June 6th. 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

NOTIONS

PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

LIBERAL ADVANCE ON TOBACCO IN HAND, AND HELD FOR FUTURE SALE. STORAGE FREE, AT BROWN'S.

ORDINANCES

For the Government of the town of Salem.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING FIRE.

SEC. 1. No person shall keep hay, straw or fodder, in any building where fire is kept, either constantly or occasionally; nor in any place particularly exposed to danger from fire.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. No person shall carry or suffer to be carried any candle, lamp or other light, except in a safe lantern; neither a lighted cigar or smoke-pipe, into any stable, barn or other house where there be hay, straw or fodder.

Penalty.—Two dollars for the first, and four dollars for every subsequent offence.

SEC. 3. Any powder kept within the corporate limits must be placed in buildings where no fire is used, and into which no lights are carried. That kept in stores or other places for sale, must be carefully secured in a tin canister not exceeding one keg.

Penalty.—For each offence, twenty dollars.

SEC. 4. No person shall use any wooden chimney, or any fire-place, without good and safe jams and hearth.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence; and one dollar for every day such chimney or fire-place is used or left standing after notice from the Mayor to remove or repair the same.

SEC. 5. Any person whose chimney or stove-pipe shall take fire or burn, except in wet weather, shall be subject to a fine of four dollars.

SEC. 6. No person shall fire a gun or pistol, or make any explosion of gun-powder for purposes of sport or amusement, within the corporation, unless by written consent of the Mayor.

Penalty.—One dollar for each offence.

SEC. 7. No person shall explode any fire-works or raise any balloon, unless by written permission of the Mayor; nor shall any person carry fire in a careless and negligent manner in the streets or thickly settled places in the town.

Penalty.—Ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall keep unleached ashes in any vessel made of wood or other combustible material within fifteen feet of any building; nor run a stove-pipe or chimney through the wall, ceiling or roof of his building in such a manner as to endanger his or his neighbor's property.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. The Mayor or any two Commissioners, when ordered so to do by a majority of the Board, shall have a right to enter any dwelling or premises, to examine whether in the construction of new or the altering and repairing of old buildings, due regard is had to the security against fire; and if they dicover any construction, alteration or repair, that is not in accordance with these Ordinances, or that in their opinion might endanger the property of the owner or his neighbors, such shall be reported, and any order that the Board may make shall be binding on the person so building, altering or neglecting to repair. So also if the Board consider that in a building already erected, alterations should be made, or even buildings or parts of buildings be removed to render the property more secure against the danger by fire, the owner shall be bound to obey such order.

Penalty.—Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any order so made, shall be fined ten dollars, and one dollar per day until the order is complied with.

SEC. 10. There shall be no kiln for the purpose of curing or drying lumber by fire erected in the town of Salem; neither shall such as are now erected and used for that purpose, be so used without first obtaining written permission signed by the Mayor. Any person having or using such a kiln for aforesaid purposes without such permission, or after such permission has been withdrawn, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for every day he has fire in the same, or any furnace or stove connected therewith.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING MORALS.

SEC. 1. No person shall play any game of skill or hazard for money or property within the corporate limits.

Penalty.—Ten dollars.

SEC. 2. No person shall retail or sell any spirituous liquors, by a smaller measure or less quantity than three gallons within the corporate limits of Salem, without first having paid the tax and obtained a licence therefor as required by special Act of Legislature.

Penalty.—Fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. No person shall create, put up, keep, use or maintain any billiard table, ten-pin alley or any gaming table or place, by whatever name known or called, at which games of chance, hazard or skill shall be played, within the corporate limits of Salem, without first having paid the tax and obtained a license therefor, as required by special Act of Legislature.

Penalty.—Fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. Any person found intoxicated on the streets or any public square, or any other place in the incorporation, or who shall disturb the peace and quiet of the citizens by cursing, swearing, indecent behavior, loud noises or otherwise, shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor, who, if such person be intoxicated, shall commit him to the Lock-up until sober, and sentence each such person to a fine of $25. Should any such person be arrested after the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M., the officer taking him shall place him in the Lock-up till 8 o'clock next morning, when he shall be brought before the Mayor and dealt with as above. Should at any time any person so offending, from some cause not be immediately arrested, the Mayor shall have power at any time to bring such offender before him by a warrant and deal with him as though taken in the act.

SEC. 5. No person except officers in the discharge of their duty, shall be permitted to carry any concealed weapons such as dirks, dirk-canes, pistols or bowie-knives.

Penalty.—Five dollars.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING STREETS.

SEC. 1. No person shall run, ride or drive recklessly any horse, horses or other stock in the streets of this town under a penalty of five dollars. Nor shall any person ride or drive upon any of the side walks, nor hitch any horse or other stock to any tree or fence, so as to obstruct the side walk.

Penalty.—One dollar for each offence.

SEC. 2. No person shall exhibit any Stud-horse or Jackass on any of the streets or public squares of this town.

Penalty.—Five dollars for every offence.

SEC. 3. No person shall deposit the carcass of any dead animal on any street or vacant lot; nor shall any one suffer such carcass to remain upon their premises longer than 12 hours after death.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 4. There shall be no slaughter-houses erected within the town of Salem, neither shall such as are now erected be used for slaughtering without first obtaining permission from the Board of Commissioners in writing, signed by the Mayor. Any person using such slaughter-house without the aforesaid permission, or after such permit has been withdrawn, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every animal slaughtered therein.

SEC. 5. No person shall place anything on the streets, gutters or side-walks, which would obstruct a free passage.

Penalty.—One dollar for each day such obstruction remains, after being notified to remove the same.

SEC. 6. No buildings shall hereafter be put up, any part of which would obstruct the sidewalk; and it shall be the duty of the owner or lessee of any house or lot in the town of Salem, to have before his or her lot a good side-walk of such width, grade and material as the Board of Commissioners may direct, and who may also at their discretion order side-walks to be made along the sides or rear of lots, and kept in order by the owners of the lots.

Penalty.—One dollar for each day such obstruction is not removed, or the order relative to the side-walk is not complied with, after the day fixed for the completion of the same.

SEC. 7. No person shall feed any stock on the side-walk.

Penalty.—Two dollars for every offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall leave his wagon, carriage or other vehicle standing on the streets or side-walks over night; nor deposit his fire-wood, nor place any other obstruction on the same for a longer time than the said wood or obstruction can in a reasonable length of time be removed on the inside of his lot, except by permission of the Mayor. Neither shall any person fly a kite, nor roll iron or other hoops, for sport, on any of the main streets of Salem.

Penalty.—Two dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. No person shall maliciously or mischievously pull down, cut, deface, or otherwise injure any of the Advertisements, Trees, Public Lamps, Lamp-Posts, Pumps, Wells, Ladders, Fences about Public Squares or Lots, Fire Apparatus, Horse-Troughs, Racks, or any other fixtures, put up for ornament or public convenience.

Penalty.—Ten dollars, over and above the cost of the damages, which must be paid by the offender.

SEC. 10. No slut to run at large in the streets of Salem, after having been reported as a nuisance.

Penalty.—Twenty dollars; and in case no owner can be found, it shall be the duty of the Town Officer to take up such slut and destroy her.

SEC. 11. No cow or other stock which may prove troublesome or dangerous, on account of vicious and mischievous habits, or may otherwise become a nuisance, shall, upon complaint being made to the Mayor, under oath, be permitted to run at large in the streets of Salem. And the Mayor shall notify the owner to that effect. And if again found at large within the incorporation, such animal shall be empounded and advertised; and if not redeemed in ten days, shall be sold at public sale for cash, and any money arising from such sale over and above the cost of fine and feeding, shall be paid to the owner.

Fine.—Five dollars; feeding not less than ten, nor more than fifty cents per day.

SEC. 12. No wagon shall be locked with a chain on any of the paved or McAdamized streets of this town.

Penalty.—Five dollars for every offence.

GENERAL ORDINANCES.

SEC. 1. All Circuses exhibiting within the corporate limits, must pay a tax of fifteen dollars; and all Shows, Exhibitions, Lectures for rewards &c., other than Circuses, shall be taxed at the discretion of the Mayor. Said tax, in no case, to be higher than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. All Patrols and Night-Watchmen, after their appointment, shall be sworn as Policemen, and shall perform all the duties of such whenever necessary.

SEC. 3. Any fines and costs incurred by a minor shall be received from the parents, guardian or master of said minor.

SEC. 4. All taxes, fines and penalties imposed by the Ordinances and Regulations of the Town of Salem, shall be sued for in the name of the "Commissioners of the Town of Salem," and when collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Corporation. The Mayor shall have power to imprison persons not exceeding ten days in the Lock-up for violating the Town Laws in case they fail or refuse to pay the fines and costs that they may incur by violating the said laws. *Provided* however, that after conviction and judgment therefor, the Mayor shall have power to remit the judgment or fines to a sum not less than one dollar.

SEC. 5. The Mayor shall annually, or as often as he thinks it proper, appoint two persons from each Ward as Fire Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to go to every dwelling house, office or shop within their Ward, and see that the Fire Regulations are properly complied with, and report all delinquents. Fine for refusing to serve, ten dollars.

SEC. 6. The costs of the Town Constable in all cases not herein specified, shall be the same as county constables.

SEC. 7. Any By-Laws, Ordinances or Resolutions, legally and constitutionally enacted by the Board of Commissioners, entered upon the minutes, and published, shall be as legal and binding as any printed and published in these presents.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, *Mayor.*

LIVINGSTON CLINARD, *Secretary.*

January 7th, 1873.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

—:o:—

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*, Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors, Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suttinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of importation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets.
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.–44-6m.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Gnide.

The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes**, Designs for **Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.——One Hundred and Fifty Pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.**——The First Edition of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND just printed in English and and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

Bedsteads and Bedding

FOR SALE.

Enquire of T. R. PURNELL, or L. V. BLUM.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

Mental Photograph Albums,

At the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

at the BOOKSTORE

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT ZEVELY'S

Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MËEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 1872.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C Aug. 4.

WORTH & WORTH,

GENERAL

Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH.

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3–1y.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS

FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

THEA-NECTAR

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

T E A.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.

Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.–16-6m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known to every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

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